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NUMBER 272.

ANOTHER BLYTHE CLAIMANT.

A Well Known London Club Man Enters the Race.

THERE ARE MILLIONS IN IT.

The Latest Seeker After a Fortune Bases His Claim on the Foolish Marriage of an Uncle Many Years Ago.

The Scramble for a Fortune.

[Copuright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.]
MONTE CARLO, March 22.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-Three years ago Thomas A. Blythe died in San Francisco, leaving a fortune somewhere about \$4,000,000. There were plenty of claimants, as may readily be imagined, including two so-called wives, a daughter, a family of gypsies and so many more that the case became so prolonged and complicated that the question, "Who is the heir!" still remains unsolved. But now a new claimant has sprung up. It is none other than Captain Carlton Blyth, the well known club and coaching man and patron of the drama. Everybody in London knows Carlton Blyth. He is about six feet high, with large, prominent brown eyes, black moustache and owns a heart as big as his head. He is a traveler of considerable experience, has been around the world, shoring and yachting, knows and likes the United States, and will shortly visit San Francisco to push his claim for the Blythe millions. He does not propose to let the grass grow under his feet and will push matters with the greatest energy. Carlton Blyth is thirty-nine years of age and has been married, but is now a widower. He lives in London.

LI saw Captain Blyth, who is staying at the Hotel de Paris here, and asked him to tell me what he thought about his chances for getting the Blythe millions. "I think my case is so strong," said he, "that we shall be able to behave in a generous way. Several of the other claimants have come to our assistance, seeing that theirs is so poor, and they all recognize mine as very strong.' "What gave you the idea that you were the heir to these millions?"

"It was owing to a paragroph in the New York Herald, to which my attention was drawn by the correspondent here."

"On what do you base your claim?" "On inquiries we have made and on the marriage of my uncle, Thomas Blyth. I had an uncle named Thomas Blyth. He had a son by a governess, but this son we looked upon as illegitimate. Lately, however, a marriage certificate has come to light and shows that there was a marriage ceremony The son's name was Thomas H. Blyth. He was very wild, like his father, and was sent to California at an early age by his grandfather. He went to the gold diggings, and as he made his money he bought houses and property round about San Francisco."

"Who is attending to the case for you!" "I am represented by a London solicitor, Mr. Theodore Lumley, who has undertaken the whole affair and is most confident about my claim. Look here"-and Captain Blyth went to his dispatch box and produced a letter, from which the following is an extract. It is from Clement Bennett, United States official reporter for the northern district of California, and is addressed to Mr. Theo-

dore Lumley and dated January 30. It There is a contest going on in the superior court, No. 9, of San Francisco over the estate of Thomas H. Blythe, who died here three years ago, leaving an estate valued at between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000, perhaps more, very slightly encumbered, There are numerous claimants, the principal one being a young girl about fifteen years of age, calling berself Florence Blythe. She claims to be the illegitimate child of Blythe by a woman going by the name of Julia Ashcroft. It is stated that Blythe met this woman in the streets of London and after spending several nights in her company returned to California and her father, James Crisp Berry, a London astrologist, some time after informed him of the birth of a child and begged for assistance. Blythe uu doubtedly, down to the time of his death, believed the child his. He corresponded with her and sent her money. Our civil code, section 250, provides in substance that the father of an illegiti mate child by publicly recognizing it as his own, and receiving it into his family, adopts it. Of course in such a case the first thing is to establish beyond question the paternity of the child. This is by no means established in the case of little Florence. There is much evidence tending to prove that she was born before Blythe ever made this woman's acquaintance and was the daughter of a man whom Julia Berry subsequently married and who went by the name of Joe Ashcroft, and to whom the child bore a marked resemblance. Another claimant is a woman who calls herself the widow of the deceased, but who before his death went by the name of Alice Edith Dickinson. Her case is now before the court and she has sworn to a private contract of marriage with Blythe, but this, it will be shown, is not a satisfactory case. There are other claimants. The members of a family named Williams who claim to be nephews and cousins of Blythe. They insist that he was born in London and was a baker by trade and came to this country in 1850, They produce letters, undoubtedly in Blythe's hand writing, which show affection

CLEMENT BENNETT. To Theodore Lumley, Old Jewery Cham-

and interest in the persons to whom they

were written. Another set of claimants are

a lot of people going by the name of Savage,

who were free thinkers, or something of the

sort, in London, who claim that Blytne's

real name was Savage. They insist that he

penal colony in Australia, and came from

other claimants. If Carlton Blyth is a gen-

was transported for larceny to the British

there to San Francisco. There are several

uine relative of Blythe he will be the first

one who has hitherto appeared having any

real claim to his vast estate. As your client

will have to intervene and establish his

cause, I suggest General Barnes as a person

most fitted to represent him,

bers, Old Jewery. "How do you account for the "E" at the

end of deceased's name!" I asked. "Probably it is a mistake, or purposely

spelled that way."

"Did you ever meet Blythe!" "Yes, I met him at the Union club in San Francisco. Our letters used to get changed, and that is the reason I remember about

"What do your relatives think of it?" "After reading the Herald paragraph I at ence wrote to my uncle, Benjamin Buck Green, who was governor of the Bank of England, and he says, - in replying to my queries: 'It is quite possible that the San Francisco T. H. Blythe is the son of

your uncle Thomas.' B. B. Green is a great ship owner and married Carlton Blyth's sister. Messrs. Parker & Co. are the family lawyers of the Blyth family. Sir Henry Parker is the head of the firm. Mr. Theodore Lumley has seen him and he thinks I have the strongest case of any of the claimants. As for myself, I look upon it as a certainty. I think a man who married beneath him would in all probability try and conceal his marriage, and my theory is that the alteration of the name would confirm this. My uncle Thomas had been a scapegrace and his existence was kept from me."

"And what steps are you going to take!" "I am, with my legal adviser, going to San Francisco in the autumn. Theodore Lumley is working away and gathering evidence. I am, I consider, the chief claimant. I have stayed proceedings, and the other people in the case are thrown out of court, I will appear in person."

Affairs at Madrid.

[Copyright 1890 by Itans: Gordon Bennett.]
Madrid, March 23.—[New York Herald Cable -- Special to THE BEE. |- The Countess of Paris with the Princess Helene arrived here yesterday and were received at the palace early this moraing, accompanied by the infant Isabel. They left for Escurial, where they will hear mass for the soul of the late duke of Montepensier and will at a late hour take the night express for Paris.

The monarchial press here, both liberal and conservative, regards the retirement of Prince Bismarck as cause for grave apprehension in Europe. The republican press, on the other hand, receives it with exultation as leading to a possible depression of the German empire and the advancement of their own ideas.

Brazilians Buy a Ship Yard.

[Copyright 1850 by James Gordon Bennett,] NewCastle-GN-Tyne, March 22.-[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-A Brazilian company, through its Newcastle representatives, has acquired a ship building yard at Scottswood, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, which has been idle for a number of years. Men are already at work making the necessary preparations. The company contemplates building a fleet of steamers to to be principally used in navigating the large South American rivers. The vessels will be of large size, handsomely fitted up for the accommodation of passengers, and will be owned and worked by the builders. At present the company only intends buiding steamers for its own use, but ultimately it it is probable it may also undertake the construction of steel or iron bridges for South American rivers.

The American Squadron at Naples. [Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] Naples, March 22.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |- The weather here has been very bad for the last ten days. It is much finer now and the city is crowded with American visitors. The American squadron evolution, consisting of the Chicago, Atlanta and Yorktown, leave Naples at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning for Corfu and Greece, and some interesting target practice will take place at Corfu. The squadron, which by special permission from the Italian government has remained at Napies a week longer, has had a very pleas-

Duke of Manchester's Death. [Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] NAPLES, March 23 .- [New York Herald

ant but uneventful visit.

Cable-Special to THE BEE. |- The duke of Manchester died last evening at Naples of peritonitas and dysentery after three weeks illness. The duchess was with him at his death, having arrived from Monte Carlo on Wednesday. He is succeeded by Lord Mandeville, who married in 1876 Consucob Consuco, a daugnter of Don Antonio Yznaga del Calle of Ravenswood: U. S. A. and Cuba.

A Big Vessel Launched. Commight 1890 by James Gordon Bennett,1

Paris, March 22 - | New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |- The largest vessel ever built in France, La Touraine was launched on Friday at St. Nazaire. La Touraine belongs to the Trans-Atlantic company and will carry mails between Havre and New York. Her machines have 12,000 horse power and her length is 164 metres, width 17 metres and depth of hold close

Sold for Sixty-Five Dollars. [Copyright 1800 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, March 22.—|New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-At the sale of the late Abram Hayward's famous collection of autographs, etc., the original draft, with autographic corrections, of General

Lee's last address to the confederate army. was knocked down for \$55. Russian Students Rioting. St. Petersburg, March 22. - The students of the university and academy of agriculture engaged in a serious riot yesterday. The students insist upon the restoration of liberal regulations, and the refusal of the authorities to comply with the demand led to an outbreak. Five hundred students were arrested. Troops guard the streets and

all traffic in the neighborhood is stopped. Enthusiastically Received. [Copyright 1830 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, March 23 - [New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-Charles Wyndham and company reappeared in the Criterion theater in "David Garrick" to

Steamship Arrivals. At New York-The Saale, from Breinen the Germanic, from Liverpool; the. Ber nicia, from Huth

night and received an enthusisstic reception

At Hull-Sighted: The Walesland, from New York for Antwerp. At Philadelphia - The Russian Prince, from Liverpoon

A Faith Curist Indicted. NEW YORK, March 22 -Guthern Olson, Swede faith curist, was indicted by the Kings county grand jury for manslaughter for allowing a ten-months'-old son to die

without medical attendance. Olson is out Lager Beer Defined. WASHINGTON, March 22.-Representative Turner of Kansas today introduced a bill defining lager beer and imposing a special tax on and regulating the manufacture, sale and

importation of adulterated lager beer. The Weather Forecast. For Omaha and vicinity-Fair weather. For Iowa-Fair; easterly winds; warmer. For South Dakota and Nebraska-Fair followed by light rains; easterly winds:

A Southern Twister. CHESTER, S. C., March 22 .- A destructive cyclone passed over the village of Edgemoor this afternoon. Fourteen houses were blown down, one man named Miller killed, and several persons severely injured. Edge

warmer.

moor's new church was also destroyed. Spuller Elected Vice President. Panis, March 22.-The chamber elected Spuller vice president.

WHY BISMARCK RESIGNED.

Some Light on the Causes Which Led to His Action.

YOUNG WILLIAM THE AUTOCRAT.

The German Emperor a Stickler for the Royal Prerogatives-Proceedings of the Labor Conference.

He Wouldn't Be Snubbed.

[Copyright 189) by New York Associated Press. BERLIN, March 22,-The North German Gazette tonight supplies some light on the causes leading to Bismarck's resignation. It says the chancellor did not wish to depart from cabinet order No. 52 relating to intercourse between Prussian ministers and their sovereign, but desired to retain his control and right of co-operation. The opposition he incurred in the matter finally prought before him the necessity for resignation.

The relations between Windthrost and Bismarck with reference to the Guelph fund and the attitude of the clerical party was only connected with the crisis so far that the chancellor refused to subject his intercourse with the deputies to any control. No step had been taken by the emperor personally or by the sovereigns of any of the federated states to induce Bismarck to remain at the head of the ministry of for-

The tone of the Gazette only feebly indicates the anger which exists in Bismarckism circles. The paper hitherto has avoided touching on this dangerous and delicate question of the emperor's interference in ministerial responsibility, but the Gazette's frankness will lead to a discussion which may awaken the emperor to the fact that the personal, direct system of government has not yet obtained a supreme hold upon the German people. The complacency with which Bismarck's retirement is now generally re garded may soon be replaced with regret that 'the country is left at the mercy of a self-willed autocrat.

Cabinet order No. 52 always had been held by Bismarck as interpreting the Russian constitution to mean that the president of the ministry ought to appoint his own cabinet, choosing men having political opinions and principles in harmony with his own. The emperor refused this and reserved the right to appoint ministers having direct responsibility, not to the president but to the crown.

The appointment of Baron von Ber lepsch as minister of commerce was the thin end of the wedge. The direct instructions which the emperor gave Berlepsch affecting the economic policy of the empire evoked a warm remonstrance from the chancellor The emperor, in a written communication sent by him to Bismarck early last week, explained his views on monarchial prerogatives; expressed his conviction that the chancellor's claims were an encroachment on the rights of the sovereign and finally his determination to exercise general and absolute control. About the same time direct overtures to Windthrost and other leading ciericals from persons in the emperor's confidence, aiming to take the guidance of the negotiations out of Bismarck's hands, produced the climax of the crisis. On Saturday the emperor got, as he probably desired and expected, an of Bismarck's resigna tion, and on Tuesday in a closely written document of twenty folios which he has kept from the papers, the emperor received the chancellor's reasons for

resigning. Bismarck has not parted with the em peror in the sulks nor in apparent anger, for the emperor followed his instructions in appointing General von Caprivi.

Since the crisis Princess Bismarck has held daily receptions which have been crowded. Bismarck appeared and seemed more alert, cheerful, chatty and bright than for years.

The National Gazette asserts that Bisnarck will not accept the title of Herzog von Lauenbarg. The Bismarckian sentiment certainly is that while responding to the emperor's expressed desire, as phrased in the rescript, "Dass ihre rath und ihre thatcraft, thre treue und hingebung auch in de zukunft mir und dem vaterland nicht wurden." Bismarck ought to accept no favors or dignities from the emperor. He starts for Priederichsruhe on March 30.

Count Herbert Bismarck persists in his intention to withdraw from the foreign office at the earliest possible moment. - Herrs Meignel, Bennigson and Peter are mentioned as possible ministers, and Count Eulenberg, now eivil governor of Hesse Nassau, as suc successor to Herr Herrfurth in the ministry of the interior.

Advices from Vienna point to the retirement of Count Kainoky. Kainoky's policy suited Bismarck, but not Emperor Franz Josef, who will now seek a man able to give Austria a chance to assume an equal footing with German diplomacy. The Austrian government distrusts Emperor William's leaning toward the czar.

The committees of the labor conference have agreed upon the following decisions: Only males over fourteen years of age shall be employed in the mines; female labor under ground is prohibited; children's labor in factories is dependent upon their completion of the prescribed school course; employment at night of persors under fourteen years of age is prohibited; employment of children in unhealthy or dangerous trades is prohibited. Sunday is a day of rest in all imployments except in cases of necessity or where the work can only proceed at certain

seasons. The emperor today held a chapter of the Black Eagle. It was a brilliant spectacle. His majesty conferred the decoration of the order upon Prince Hermann of Saxe-Wiemar, Prince George of Wales, Count von Munster, the prince of Pless and Herr von Roetticher.

The guests at the dinner given by Bismarck tonight to his successor, General von Caprivi, included all the members of the Prussian ministry, the secretaries of state and Dr. Schwenneninger, Prince Bismarck's

The Tagblatt says that General Golz will succeed Herr von Maybach as Prussian min ister of public works. General Golz was in the United States in 1875 and 1876 studying the operation of the railroads of that country.

A New Policy. Bennin, March 22.—The Hamberger Nachrichten says a complete change is intended in Germany's internal policy and that plans exist to have all the great parties in the Reichstag represented in the cabinet. Recognized evening organs of Bismarck declare that he has declined both the dukedom and pension. Count Herbert Bismarck has requested to be relieved from office at once.

AMONG THE FASHIONABLES. Travelers Returning to Paris From

the Sunny South.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett,] Paris, March 22.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to Tun Ban |-- The fashionable world is again in Paris. Parisians and strangers have left the Sunny south for the boulevards and cafes and drawing room entertainments, which consist mostly of choral afternoon musical societies and teas. Theaater parties are among the pleasures, as Paris is teeming with every variety of amusement and never have theaters offered better attractions. Mr. Pearce Allen gave n theater party last night of eight persons for Miss Isabelle Scott of New York, who has just returned from Cannes.

Mr. and Mrs. George Scott are back again with their niece, Miss Rebecca Scott of Philadelphia, and are at the Hotel Contin-Mrs. William I. Burden arrived last night

at the Hotel de France Mr. Walter Potter of Boston is at the Chatham.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Yznaga, nee Miss Mabel Wright of New York, has arrived from the Teutonic. Mr. and Mrs. William Constable are here

at the Binda.

Miss DeWolfst and Miss Marthury leave for London on Tuesday to remain a fort-The Misses Kinsella and Mrs. Burton of Brooklyn returned from Mentone yester-

Mrs. Benjamin Constant has issued invitations for a large reception for Monday, when Miss Stella Dyea, the young pupil of Carasale, will be the soloist.

Mrs. W. H. Dannot gave a tea yesterday. Captain and Mrs. Derby, nee Miss Mc-Ginnis, sailed on the Normandie from Havre to day, also Mr. William Penn Brock of Philadelphia, who has been spending the

winter in Vienna. Mrs. Von Hernerts dance on Wednesday was a charming affair. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Rathbone, Mrs. and Miss Sanderson, Mrs. and Miss Palmer, Mrs. Clinke Haronne and Mlle de Klenck, Countesse de Troubrio, Mrs. and Miss Forbes, Miss MacCoudray, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Heath, Mr. Penman, Mr. Wilmerling and Mr. Ed De Demachede.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett left Paris a few lays since for the Hotel de Rome, Nice. He was in ill health all during his stay here and after ten days on the Riviera intends returning to Paris to remain indefinitely.

Mme, Sarah Bernhardt opens in "Clebpatra" April 20 at Porte St. Martin, and has permission, so she says, to play "The Passion Play" in Paris. The theater has not been decided upon

Miss Mary Anderson is now at the Hotel Bellevue, Mentone, under the chaperonage of Mrs. Nevarro. No definite date has been arranged for the marriage, but it is not to be in Florence, as was reported. Mr Ne-varro states that Miss Anderson is not to return to the stage after her marriage.

Mrs. Eskins, formerly Mrs. Stephen Dana of Philadelphia, has serived in Paris, at the of Philadelphia, has surrived in Paris, at the
Grand hotel, after an obsence of five weeks,
during which her matriage to Mr. Eskins
took place in London, Mr. and Mrs. Eskins
will leave for Spain this week.

Mme. Madeline Legaire, now so well
known through her its crations of the firt,
is a tall, handsome way to of perhaps thirty

five years, of the bruistte type, with very black hair and eyes. M. Besuard sends to the approaching pastel exhibition a large pastel portrait of this crist in a lilac colored tulle dress and yellow Howers. The picture considered quite remarkable.

CARLISLE INTERVIEWED. The Tariff Will Continue as the Lead-

ing Issue. WASHINGTON, March 22 .- The Sunday Gazette of this city tomorrow will publish an interview with ex-Speaker Carlisle upon the attitude of the democratic represent tives toward several important measures pending pefore the house. In the interview Carlisle first attacked Lodge's bill providing for the federal regulation of elections for representatives. He

says: "The democrats in the house are a unit in opposition to the first clause, which in effect would make the bill operative only in certain sections of the country. If we are to have such a law it should operate everywhere alike and not be left, as Lodge's bill leaves it, to operate here and there as may be requested by a given number of voters in this or that congressional district. The intention is, in other words, to control the machinery of elections for the representatives in congress from the southern congressional districts and from a few northern districts. This we shall oppose." Continuing, Carlisle estimated that to carry out the provisions of the bill would require the employment of 630,000 officers of election an expense of from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 every two years, which would have to be met by the United States treasury. If the Australian system was adopted, as proposed, it would necessitate a vast increase in the number of polis. Then, too, he argues that the bul is so complex, that its requirements could never be made clear to illiterate voters or to ignorant republican election officers in the south, and local elections would be impracticable. Said he: "The bill would be a prolific source of innumerable contests, and," continued Carlisle with great emphasis, "that is just what they They could take advantage of every irregularity that might and will arise under this law." He contended that the bill did not come within the meaning of the clause of the constitution conferring upon congress the right to prescribe the manner of elections, it deprived the gov-ernor of the right to issue certificates of election and in fact took away from the state contested elections. Carlisle further said the McComas bill, providing that elections for rapresentatives shall be held in the districts as they were constituted at the last election, was open to the same objection. In conclusion Carlisle said that while the extravagant expenditures of the party in power and the proposed partisan laws were important questions, that they would not be the over-topping issues of the fall campaign, but that the great question would continue to be the relief of the people from unnecessary tax a-

tion by tariff laws.

The McCalla Inquiry. NEW YORK, March 22 .- in the McCaila in uiry this morning Lieutenant Ingersoll said that, with the exception of one officer who was tried by court-martial and discharged. there is no officer now on the Enterprise whom he knew to have been under the influence of liquor. The officers were in harmony with the commander. He thought that the punishments inflicted were necessary. Lieutenant Lemley testified that the Enterprise was not a happy ship. The officers were loyal to the commander, but the witness could not say that they approved of his methods. Lieutenant Mulligan complimented McCalla upon his management.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC CUT.

A Rock Island Official Waxes Warm

on the Subject. MALICIOUS AND PIRATICAL.

The Matter to be Considered at a Meeting of General Passenger and Traffic Agents Tomorrow.

Sebastian is Indignant.

CHICAGO, March 22.-|Special Telegram to THE HEE.]-General Passenger Agent Sebastian of the Rock Island road is indignant at the assertion made by the Missouri Pacific people in last night's dispatches that they had slashed Colorado rates from the Missouri river because the Rock Island had done so secretly. In an interview he said today:

"The war now being waged by the Missouri Pacific on Colorado rates is not on account of any action of the Rock Island road, but it is a malicious piratical and cutthroat warfare inaugurated for other purposes, 1 challenge General Passenger Agent Townsend of the Missouri Pacific to appear before any body of disinterested railroad men and prove that he is justified in making this cut on account of any action of the Rock Island. The general passenger agents and traffic managers between Missouri river points and Colorado will meet on Monday to discuss the advisa bility of a general boycott against the Missouri Pacific's scalping warfare, and in all probability every line throughout the country will be notified that 'under no circumstances will they receive or deliver business to the Missouri Pacific company, or accept the issues of connecting lines, either east or west, which would have the effect of snutting the Missouri Pacific almost entirely out of business, and they will be given a taste of their own medicine. The only way out of the difficulty is to agree a form of ticket which will admit no stop off at Denver in going to Pueblo, or at Pueblo in going to Denver."

The cut of the Misseuri Pacific has, ac cording to Chicago railroad men, greatly added to the problems to come before next Wednesday's meeting.

Trans-Missouri Nebraska Rates. Kansas City, Mo., March 22. - | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The Trans-Missouri Passenger association has authorized the following rates to Nebraska points: Ne braska State Pharmaceutical association, Omaha, May 13 and 15, Charles J. Daubach of Lincoln to sign certificates; retail lumber men of Nebraska, Omaha, March 26, rate of one and one-third fare on the certificate plan, I. Smith of Curtis, Neb., to sign certificates; P. E. O. society, Omaha, April 2, rate of one and one-third fare on certificate plan from Nebraska points, Miss Alice Briggs of Superior, Neb., to sign certificates; State Medical society, Beatrice, Neb., May 13 and 15, a rate of one and one-third fare on certificate plan from Nebraska points, M. L. Hitdreth of Lyons, Neb., to sign certificates.

Holcomb and Dickinson. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 22.— Special Telegram to The Bee. - Vice President Holcomb and Mr. Dickinson, general manager of the Missouri river division, are in the city attending a meeting of the Oregon Short Line directors. The business is routine only. The Union Pacific intends enlarging its facilities at Garfield Beach. Mr. Holcomb will decide on the same tomorrow.

ALL GUILTY.

Verdict in the Fiack Case-A Reporter in the Jury Room. New York, March 23. -At 12:30 this (Sun-

day) morning the jury in the Flack case came into the court and announced that they had found all three of the defendants-Sheriff Flack, his son William and Joseph Meeks-guilty.

The arguments closed case Saturday evening and Judge Barrett delivered a lengthy charge. It was divided on two definations he gave of a conspiracy in law: 1. To do an unlawful act by unlawful

2. To do a lawful act by untawful means. There is no doubt the judgment record is that of fraudulent defense. Under the first division-the jury must decide whether the suit was faisely instituted and if Mrs. Flack had given her consent. Under the second division, assuming that Mrs. Flack had agreed to the proceedings and had a right to divorce, it would be necessary to consider the uniawful means employed to procue it, The judge also touched on all the important points in the evidence. He charged the jury as to reasonable doubt

and left the case with them. A sensation was created at midnight by by the report that a reporter had been found in the room with the jury. He was Ditworth Choate of the World, and admitted that he had concealed himself behind the curtains in the room. The defense demanded that he be punished. Judge Barrett said the law did not provide punishment. Choate was compelled to give up his notes and Judge Barrett, after expressing his abomination of the act, asked Choate to say that he would not publish what he had heard. Choate declined to make the promise and asked The jury strongly recommended clemency The judge said as it was Sunday all he could do was to accept the verdict, the defendants would remain under ball of \$5000 each. The penalty for the offense of which the prisoners were convicted is one year's mprisonment, or a fine of \$500 or both. It is understood the defense will move to set aside the verdict on the ground that the presence of a reporter id the jury room vitiated the proceedings for counsel. The judge said he needed no counsel. He was allowed to go and the jury was sent back to deliberate.

The Crop Bulletin. Washington, March 22.—The weather crop bulletin says that the weather during the past week in the extreme northwest, including Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota and Nebraska, has been generally favorable, al though frost is still reported in the ground in localities. Some plowing and a little seeding has been done in the southern portion of these states. Freezing weather during the early part of the week proved injurious to wheat and fruit in the Onio valley. The condition of wheat is improved in Missouri and all crops are doing well in Kan-sas, but more rain is needed. Farm work is behind in the gulf states, where vegeta tion was injured by cold on the 16th and much fruit is apparently killed.

General Schenck Very Low. Washington, March 22.—General Robert C. Schenck, ex-United States minister to England, is lying very low with pneumonia. General Schenck is eighty years old and it is feared will not recover.

SERIOUS FLOODS - ARED.

Pittsburg and Other (ened With Inune = on. Pitrsnuno, Pa., March 22 3, ют all 'ndications a flood of serios proportions

jast night and has continue 'er since. The mountains were covered a snow, and this melting has swolle all the small streams until the are out of their banks. Dispatches from all points along the Allegheny, Youghlogheny and Monongahela rivers report the water rising rapidly. At the headwaters of the Monongabela the water is higher than ever known, and still creeping up. Farm lands

cain set in

and great alarm is felt. Reports from points in the mountains of West Virginia show that all streams are full and rising, with rain falling everywhere, Dispatches say that the indications for disastrous floods tonight and tomorrow were never better, and there is a good deal of apprehension. In Pittsburg a rise of from three to five

along the streams are already under water

feet more will mundate the lower portions of the south side and Allegheny City and cause a suspension of work in the mills along the river. People in the lower districts are preparing to vacate their homes. So far no serious damage is reported. The Situation at Johnstown.

Johnstown, Pa., March 22.-The water nas remained stationary since daylight, but the volume is likely to be increased by the steady fail of rain during the forenoon. Unless a rapid rise should occur, little further

danger is anticipated at present. Italiian Floods. Rome, March 22.-The damage done by the continued floods throughout the country

estimated at 4,000,000 francs. CANNERS COMPLAIN. The Proposed Duty on Tin Plate

Will Hamper Them. Washington, March 22 .- The ways and means committee today gave a hearing to canners on the provision of the new tariff bill, placing a duty on tin plate. The representatives of several firms contended that half the price they received for their goods was made up the cest of the can and the present tax amounted to 10 per cent on tomatoes and corn packed. The canners of the country consumed about \$12,000,000 worth of tin plate per annum and the tax upon it was paid almost entirely by the poor people.

Representative Bayne said that in the course of a year and a half the mills of this country would be producing all the tin plate needed for domestic consumption and at a price that would compare favorably with the present price paid for imported tin plate. Thirty thousand men would also be given employment and the country would save \$20,000,000 now sent away to pay for English tin. This statement was received with incredulity by the packers, who said, however, that if they could be assured that this result would follow they would have nothing more to say.

General Alger at Atchison. ATCHISON, Kan., March 22 .- | Special . Telegram to THE BEE]-In an address given tonight by General Russell A. Alger, commander in chief of the Graud Army of the Republic, at an informal reception tendered him, he spoke at considerable length on the subject of pension legislation. He thought a disability bill would certainly be passed, which would give to 300,000 disabled veterans \$3,000,000 a month. He was not so hopeful about the service pension pili. He was doing all he could and men were at Washington urging the passage of the bill, but if they were disappointed this time the comrades must accept it and bide their time. In the near future all would be provided for. The speaker said he was sorry he had not the power some comrades thought he had. If he had times would be better and he would make everybody rich.

Bound Over for Polygamy. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 22 .-Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-William H. Folsom, a well known architect of this city, who is a brother of one of the late lamented Brigham Young's numerous wives, was before Commissioner Greenman this morning charged with violating the Edmunds-Tucker law. Twenty-four years ago

Mr. Folsom married a second wife while No. 1 was still living and has since then and up to within a recent period continued this relationship, so it is charged. The plural wife testified to her marriage, but said that there have been marital rights by both of them during the past two or three years. She also swore that her youngest child would be five years old next July. The commissioner held Mr. Folsom in the sum of \$10,000 to wait the action of the grand jury, and the so-called wife, Lavinia, in \$200 to appear as a witness. Folsom is a cousin of Mrs. Grover Cleaveland, and his arrest is

the subject of much comment.

Another Pension Bill. WASHINGTON, March 22.—Senator Ingalia by request introduced a bill today to give every soldier or sailor who served ninety days or longer in the late war a bounty of \$50 a year for every year's service or part of year. If the soldier was dead the money shall go, in the order named, to his widow, minor children, father or mother. In case case the soldier or sailor was discharged for disability he was to be paid a bounty for the full time enlisted. Substitutes are excluded from the benefits of the bill.

Sister Rose Gertrude. SAN FRANCISCO, Cala., March 22.-Dr Whitney of Honolulu states that Sister Rose Gertrude, the English girl who was anxious to nurse lepers at Molokai, will not become an exile in the leper settlement. The settlement of Molokai is in charge of the sisters of the Sacred Heart, and as Sister Rose Gertrude belongs to another order she could not be admitted. She is therefore in Kaliki, a

Ives' Jail Bills. NEW YORK, March 22 .- Henry S. Ives was before the senate committee investigating the affairs of this city today. He testified that the first payment he made was to keep out of jail, and the total sum paid by him was \$14,000. On one occasion he paid \$30 for the privilege of leaving jail three hours

when there was a death in his family. The

weekly bill for Stayner and himself in jail

was \$250 at first, but they gradually reduced

receiving station for lepers or those sup-

posed to have contracted the disease, where

they are cared for until it is determined

what their ailment really is.

it to \$75. Mormon Elder Convicted of Murder. Provo : Utah, March 22.- [Special Telegram to, THE BEE |-George Hancock, a Mormon elder, for murdering a family named Jones in 1885, was today found guilty of murder in the second degree. The defendant is eighty-eight years old. The Mormons

GEN. CROOK LYING IN STATE,

Civilians and Soldiers Mourn His Loss.

NOT A STAIN UPON HIS ARMOR.

Secretary of War Proctor Pays & Tribute to the Departed Warrior -The Funeral Arrangements-

> Mrs. Crook Prostrated. A Hero Lieth Low.

CHICAGO, March 22. - | Special Telegram to THE BRE, | -In the west parlor of the Grand Pacific hotel the remains of the late General George Crook lie in state. The body is dressed in full uniform of the rank of major general, while on the neat broadcloth covered casket rests the general's hat and sword, with bunches of lilies, and sweetsmelling violets which scented the parlors with a delicious perfume.

The face of the dead man is wonderfully natural. The cheeks and eyes are as full as in life and every feature retains its outling and expression. The face looked as if the general were only asleep instead of lifeless. In the room this morning was stationed a body guard of non-commissioned officers of the army from Fort Sheridan, they having been detailed by Secretary of War Proctor to act as the bearers of the body as well as the guard. As soon as the doors were opened to the public today a large number of ladies and gentlemen filed around the head of the coffin, entering at the north door and passing out at the exit at the east end of the parlor. Many of the persons who called to take a last look at the face of General Crook were his friends during his lifetime and his old army associates.

General Williams-received a telegram from

Secretary of War Proctor this morning detailing Colonels Corbin, Stanton, Heyl, Major Randall, Captain Roberts and Lieutenant Cannon to accompany the body to Oakland, Md., where they will act as the pall bearers. The non-commissioned officers from Fort Sheridan will also go to Oakland. however, and will act as the actual bearers. Mrs. Crooks suffered severely from nervousness last night and this morning. She did not realize her affliction and loss until last night, when she suffered a complete collapse. Major McClellan, the post surgeon at headquarters, was called to prescribe for her. She did not experience much relief and is still in a state pordering on nervous prostration. Mrs. Reed, her sister, is tenderly caring for her, and many of the ladies

of Mrs. Crook's acquaintance in Chicago have called to lend troir aid. Two brothers of the dead soldier, Walter and Charles Crook, of Dayton, O., arrived in Chicago this morning and catted on Mrs. Crook to conlole with her over he loss. They asked that the body be interred at Dayton, the general's old home, but as Mrs. Crook carnestly desired that he be buried at her old home in Maryland they did not press

their request further. A great many telegrams of condolence have been received from prominent prople in different portions of the country. The funeral services will take place tomorrow at I o'clock, Rev. Dr. McPherson of the Second Presbyterian church officiating assisted by Rev. Dr. Lake, Rev. Dr. Thomas and Prof.

After the services the procession will move to the Baltimore & Ohio depot. The procession will be composed of the police. the First, Second, and a portion of the Fourth regiments of infantry, the Illinois National Guard, Battery D, Illinois National Guards, members of the Loyal Legion and a large number of members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The funeral car will be attached to the 2:55 train and will reach Oakland, Md., at 10 o'clock Monday morning. The interment will be private. The members of General Crook's staff will accompany the remains, together with six non-commissioned officers detailed from Fort Sheridan.

The list of honorary pall-bearers at tomorrow's services will be as follows: Colonels Wade and Stanton, Generals Gordon and Williams, U. S. A.; John Collins of Omaha, General Sooy Smith, Potter Palmer, ex-President R. B. Hayes, Marshall Field, W. C. D. Grannis, Wirt Dexter, Colonel J. B. Sexton, Judge R. S. Tuthill, Masor D. C. Cregier, John B. Deakin, P. E. Studebaker, J. Frank Lawrence, George Dunlap, Judge W. Q. Gresham, John B. Carson, General W. E. Strong, John M. Clark, W. Penn Nixon, H. J. McFarland, C. D. Roys.

General Schofield has been ordered to take command of the department of the Missouri in conjunction with his present command until further orders. General Schoffeld will remain east.

An Official Tribute.

WASHINGTON, March 22 .- The secretary of war today issued an order to the army announcing the death of General Crook, in which he recites the gallant services of the deceased and expresses his appreciation of the great loss sustained by the service.

The order concludes as follows: "General Crook was as truthful and sincere as he was fearless and brave and combined qualities admirably fitting him for the duties in which he was so long engaged upon the frontier. He could treat with Indians successfully, for their faith in his honesty in council was as strong as their fear of his courage and sagacity in the field. A true soldier, a good citizen, faithful in duty, upright in purpose, simple and modest in his demeanor towards all, his life and example may well be commended to all young men, and especially to those of the army in which he so bonorably served. The flag is to be placed at half mast at all military posts and stations and thirteen minute guns will be fired on the day of the receipt of this order and the usual badge of mourning will be worn for thirty days."

Resolutions of Respect.

NEW YORK, March 22. -At a special meeting of the national board of managers of the Sons of the American Revolution today resolutions in memory of General Crook, who was a member of the order, were adopted, and Bishop Cheney of Chicago, Hon. W. H. Ingalis of Indiana, Governor Buckner of Kentucky, Hon. W. H. Briarly of Michigan, and Hon. Horace Rublee of Wisconsin, were appointed a committee to attend the funeral to represent the national bears of officers.

board of officers. CROOK'S INDIAN CAMPAIGNS. A Man Without a Peer in the Matter

of Controling Savages. WASHINGTON, March 22.-Lieutenant L. W. V. Kennon, who has served for four years on General Crook's staff, is now on temporary duty in this city and was very much shocked to leach of the general's death. "He was one of the greatest generals that this country ever had," he said, "a wonderful stratagest, a remarkable tried hard to save him, but their efforts were soldier himself, thoroughly well versed in all the principles of the art of war. In Indian